



Technologies

Ancient Egyptians were very advanced for their time. They made great technological feats such as building the Pyramids of Giza with such primitive tools by today's standard. They developed tools from different ores, as well as created ships, stone saws, and The Great Sphinx.

Power

Pharaoh

Being the King of Egypt, he was the top of the social pyramid, and was thought to be the son of Ra, an Egyptian god, and therefore a god himself. Being head, he ran the military, religious, social, and political aspect of the kingdom, among other things.

Vizier

While the Pharaoh was the official ruler of Egypt, the day-to-day running of the empire was supervised by the Vizier. Problems relating to political, public affairs, foreign relations, and financing ran through the Vizier.



Site Seeing

When you come to Ancient Egypt you will see some of the most beautiful architectural feats on Earth. You can visit the magnificent Pyramids of Giza, or witness the Sphinx being built. You can take a boat ride down the Nile, You will be provided with one camel for bartering.

Geography

Egyptian life was greatly enhanced by the Nile River. They had the great luxuries of bathing, fishing, drinking and were provided with great farmland. Because of the Nile, farmers prospered, and trading and transportation were made easy. Life with the Nile truly was a gift.

ANCIENT EGYPT



OVERVIEW

Travel back in time to 3150 BC and visit Ancient Egypt. Ancient Egypt offers a variety of crafts from fine, skilled craftsman, such as pottery, and sculpting. We are sure you will enjoy your stay.

Daily Life



A Day in the Life of an Egyptian

As an average person, you will be working and living in an exciting farm, where men work, and women weave and cook. The wheat and barley you harvest will help the women in beer making, as well as bartering. You will be given housing made of bricks, which is kept cool and fly free using mats. In Ancient Egypt; cuisine consisted mostly of beer and bread, among other things. In fact, beer played a significant part in Egyptian life.

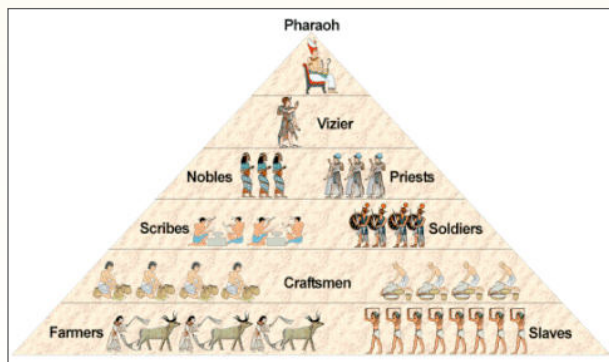
Your comfortable clothes will be made of linen, from the flax plants found in Egypt. With no currency, and bartering used throughout Egypt, you will get great deals wherever you go, even using grain. Throughout your time in Egypt, you will have loads of fun; whether it be tending to the farms; or drinking beer with friends at night.

Skilled Craftsman

If you are a good craftsman then this is the job for you. Workers skilled in crafts often worked year-round to do their crafts. Work that you will perform varies from working on pyramids, to homes of the wealthy. Jobs differed from masonry, metal working, painting, to goldsmithing.

Peasants

Most peasants lived in the homes of the wealthy as servants, or lived as simple farmers in houses made of mud bricks. The men will work on irrigation and upkeep of the field, while the women weave various items, baked bread, and even brew beer. Farmers and peasants are sometimes called upon by the government for services, such as building the pyramids.



Religion

Ancient Egyptians believe that Man was a part of Creation, and that there was, in fact, no religion, as everyone believed in the divines. In order to talk to them, Man appointed a king to act as a mediator. The King then turned into a living god. Egyptian hieroglyphics often talk about the stories they made about the miracles of the world; such as the discovery of beer.

Interesting Facts



Egyptian Hieroglyphics

We received much of our information from Egyptian clay tablets. Apart from using papyrus, ancient Egyptians used the almost indestructible clay tablets for more permanent records. Hieroglyphics have been found throughout Egypt. For more info, see [HIEROGLYPHICS](#).



Hieroglyphics

Egyptian reading and writing were centered around Egyptian hieroglyphs; which was the official written language of the empire. Looking at Egyptian pottery and writing, it is believed that hieroglyphs came into existence shortly after the Sumerian writing, and developed throughout the empire's lifetime. Due to Egyptian records, we have a great source of hieroglyphics, and due to the efforts of early European scholars, we have deciphered a great deal of hieroglyphs.

Writing

The Egyptians wrote on a marsh plant called papyrus, which were flattened, dried, and stuck together. The Egyptians would also carve hieroglyphs on stone and paint them on the walls of tombs.

The Egyptians would write on papyrus with thin, sharp reeds and ink made from plants that they would crush and mix with water. How to read Hieroglyphs: If the people or animals are facing right, you would read right to left, and if the figures face left, read left to right.

The Egyptians used writing in places such as in scribe schools, on tomb walls, in temples, at war, and in the government.

The Beginning of Egypt

Two different kingdoms developed along the Nile River. The kingdom in Upper Egypt was known as the white crown and the kingdom in Lower Egypt was called the red crown. In about 3200 B.C. the pharaoh of the north conquered the south and Egypt became united. The pharaoh's name was King Narmer or Menes.

The Fall of Egypt

Egypt fell to the Persian empire, staying under their control for over a century. National rule was renewed, but the various governments were riven by fighting, and the Persians retook their power. Egypt was seized by Alexander the Great, but regained freedom at the break-up of his empire.

However, the new ruler was Greek and the ruling part of the state was now foreign, running the country as part of the king's wider agendas. The ancient religion and culture were supported, and new temples built, but the main culture was now increasingly European, with Greek becoming the language of state.